



5 Killed, Scores Hurt, As Overdue Blizzard Puts Spring to Rout

Two Ships Go Ashore and Traffic Is Made Dangerous by Gale and Blinding Snowstorm

92-Mile Wind Does Big Damage

Temperature Drops 23 Degrees During Day; Boat Capsizes, 2 Drown

A blinding blizzard, carried on a gale that rose to a ninety-two mile hurricane at freezing temperature, swept through the city yesterday, leaving a trail of intense suffering, vehicular accidents, transit delays and wire troubles.

The velocity of the wind increased and the mercury fell as the day wore on. But James H. Scarr, the weather forecaster, reported last night that by noon to-day only a chilly temperature will remain of this springtime blast of winter.

The unexpectedness of the blizzard, coming after a mild winter, magnified the general discomfort. Three persons were reported killed and two drowned, while scores were injured in the trail of the blizzard.

Beginning as a modest rainstorm on Thursday night, the weather became real winter early yesterday. Starting at a temperature of 48 degrees, the mercury dropped until it paused at 25 at 7 o'clock. The precipitation up to this time had been 1.3 inches.

Record for Day Broken

The mercury flurried around 30 degrees most of the morning and began dropping in the afternoon. The average temperature on the same dates of the last forty-eight years was 41 degrees, while the average velocity of the wind was 14.4 miles an hour. Yesterday's average, according to Mr. Scarr, was 34 degrees for temperature and forty miles for wind velocity.

Toward dusk the gale gained momentum, and at 6 o'clock it was traveling through the city at seventy miles an hour. Since 1891, Mr. Scarr said, there has been but one hurricane of equal velocity. That was recorded on February 12, 1912. The snow will stop during the morning, he said, and during the afternoon the temperature will climb, boosted by the rays of sun, which he promises, positively will appear this afternoon.

The blizzard developed on Thursday morning in South Carolina, Mr. Scarr reported, and gave Philadelphia children before passing on to this city. Boston will get it some time this morning.

The Wind Increases

The blizzard gave the city its parting rub at 9:30 o'clock last night, when the hurricane attained a new "high" of ninety-two miles an hour. Signs and saplings which had bravely withstood the previous sweeping onslaughts of the gale gave way before the increased velocity and fell like nine-pins to the peril of blinded wayfarers.

The gale played havoc on the waters about the city. Only by remarkable seamanship were the French liner La Touraine and the U. S. cruiser St. Louis, with their hero cargoes, brought into their docks.

The Norwegian bark Yoia, 1,381 tons, loaded with pig iron, was blown ashore off Bay Ridge. No lives were lost. The boat was reported as in no danger of breaking up, although this possibility presented itself when the force of the wind increased.

Captain Patrick O'Brien, of the steamship Lavender, and Captain M. E. Green, of the steamship Mary Carpenter, reported to the police last night that a rowboat containing two men capsized in the waters off Fort Hamilton at 5 o'clock.

Unable to Find Them

Harbor A was notified and a police boat swept the vicinity with a searchlight for hours in the hope of picking up the bodies. The steamship officers said the blizzard rendered them powerless to aid the men, who were about one-half mile offshore when the boat capsized.

The five-masted bark Socony, riding at anchor in the Narrows, off Ninetieth Street, South Brooklyn, was driven on the rocks yesterday afternoon. The Socony's anchor failed to hold her in the high wind and tide and she was carried along until she went aground. Efforts to move the Socony were unavailing, the storm interfering with the work. The bark lies about 200 feet off the Brooklyn shore, a few blocks from the Crescent Club.

Trouble on the Bridges

The bridges presented a target to the gale. The rain of the previous night and morning was quickly frozen into a sheeting of ice, and few horse-drawn vehicles made a crossing. At one time twenty animals were down on Williamsburg Bridge.

The ice coating on the elevated and

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Rumanians and Czechs Move On Hungarians

Two Army Corps Said to Have Crossed Into Galicia; Lenine Urges Rebels to Lead Army on Vienna

Communists Plan Revolt

Austrian Strike Ties Up Railroads; U. S. Officer Assigned to Seized Ships

LONDON, March 28.—Military measures against the Bolshevik government of Hungary have been taken by the Rumanian and Czech-Slovak governments, according to a dispatch received by the "Petit Parisien" and transmitted here. Two Rumanian army corps have crossed into eastern Galicia, the dispatch states.

Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, has sent a wireless message to the Hungarian Bolshevik government urging it to send an army against Vienna, according to advices from Budapest via Berlin, transmitted from the German capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Lenine promised the Hungarian Bolsheviks a loan of \$20,000,000 to finance the expedition. Advices from Vienna indicate that the Austrian Communists, heartened by the success of the Bolsheviks at Budapest and urged on by the Lenine government, are planning to overthrow the government at the Austrian capital, Linz and Graz.

Safe departure for the Allied missions in Hungary, including the French, has been guaranteed by the Hungarian government, Basel dispatches say.

Count Michael Karolyi and other members of his new defunct government are free in Budapest, according to a wireless dispatch from Budapest received here.

BUDAPEST, March 26 (By The Associated Press).—Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an address to delegates of the old Communist party on the change in regime, declared that with the inception of united revolutionary action the moment had arrived to liquidate the Communist party.

The Soviet constitution, Bela Kun continued, was being worked out on the basis of instructions by Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, but that Lenine had declared it was unnecessary to copy the mistakes of the Russian revolution. A dictatorship, the Foreign Minister added, did not necessarily signify terrorism, which was only one of a dictatorship's weapons to be used when needed.

Bela Kun's resolution dissolving the Communist party and forming a united proletarian party was carried unanimously.

By a government order former Min-

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Set Your Timepieces Hour Ahead To-night

SINCE all the clever things that anybody ever thought of were said last year about setting the clock one hour forward and saving a whole sky full of inexpensive daylight nothing remains this year but to announce that the hour for this gentle self-deception will arrive at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Dilatory churchgoers are warned to adjust their timepieces to-night to preclude the danger of missing services altogether.

The time for change is 2 a.m. The day is to-morrow.

Berlin Evades Foch's Demand To Use Danzig

German's Reply to Allies States Their Position and Asks for Guarantees Against Revolt

BERLIN, March 28 (By The Associated Press).—General Nidant, representing Marshal Foch, on Wednesday submitted a note to the German government demanding a passage through Danzig for the Polish divisions under General Haller, which are a part of the Allied army, and permission for their further march to Poland to maintain order. The note added that any refusal would be regarded as a breach of the armistice.

The German government, after exhaustive deliberations by the party leaders, laid down its standpoint in a note of reply, which asserts that, according to the armistice treaty, it was obliged only to grant the Allied free access to the Vistula to maintain order in territories of the former Russian Empire. In concluding the treaty, the government declares, it proceeded in any case from the standpoint that there could be no question of Polish troops.

Refers to Paderewski

The note then refers to incidents during the journey of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, who, grossly violating the hospitality accorded him on German soil, gave the signal for revolt and civil war and who, when he was in Danzig in December, 1918, said: "If the Polish divisions from France and Italy should be in Danzig, then Danzig and all West Prussia would be Polish."

Proceeding, the note refers to numerous demonstrations by the German majority in West Prussia, who wish to resist Polish attacks by force, and says that by such civil warfare the German eastern front against Russian Bolshevism will be endangered.

In conclusion, the communication asks for information as to the composition and strength of General Haller's army, the date of its landing and transit to Poland, and what guarantees the Allies can offer that General Haller's army, or a portion of it, will not participate in Polish demonstra-

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Australian Fear of Japan Blocks Monroe Doctrine Amendment; U. S. Calls for 50,000 Volunteers

Men Are to Mobilize at Camp Meade and Will Be Rushed Across to Relieve Rhine Force

5,000 Officers To Be Sent Overseas

Returned Fighting Men Here by the Thousands Rush to Rejoin Colors

WASHINGTON, March 28.—An immediate call for 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe has been prepared by the War Department and probably will be published to-morrow.

As an incentive to enlistment, the men will be offered early duty in France as a relief for men in the expeditionary force who wish to return home.

Enlistment in this special force will be for three years. The men will be concentrated at Camp Meade, Md., and probably will be sent overseas in contingents of 1,000 strong.

War Department officials expressed confidence that no trouble would be experienced in raising the 50,000 men, or an even greater number if it should be found that increments were necessary. The bulk of the men are expected to come from recently discharged troops who after a short "vacation" as civilians desire to return to army life.

Officers to Get a Chance

Another incentive expected to have a decided effect on the recruiting campaign is the desire for service of many men who, after having been drafted and trained, were prevented from going overseas by the promulgation of the armistice. Opportunities to see service in Germany, it is thought, will lead many of these to enlist.

A number of officers, probably ten or twelve, will be sent overseas with each increment of 1,000 men leaving Camp Meade.

These will be used at the concentration camp to give the preliminary training necessary to whip the men into casual organizations and to make the required examinations. On arrival in Europe they will take the places of officers who are eligible for discharge.

The new enlistments are authorized under the recent act of Congress, which provides for the voluntary enlistment of 175,000 men, one-third of whom could enlist for a period of one

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Fresh Precautions to Safeguard Wilson

PARIS, March 28 (By The Associated Press).—Increased precautions have been taken to safeguard President Wilson and the premiers with whom he is in daily conference. So carefully have the plans been made that not even the chief of the American secret service squad is informed as to when the meetings will take place.

Up to the present some of the newspapers have carried in their morning editions a schedule of the movements of President Wilson, with the result that crowds invariably have gathered to witness the arrival of the President and the conferees.

The time of the meeting to-day at the "White House" was not announced, and the premiers arrived seemingly in a casual manner.

There has been no special incident to bring about this extraordinary care, but it is obvious that the people of Paris are becoming too well acquainted with the time and place of the meetings and that this fact caused a determination to adopt a course that would reduce to a minimum any chance of danger there might be. President Wilson himself appears to be entirely unworried.

The enormous amount of work the President has undertaken has forced him to reduce the time prescribed by Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, as necessary for relaxation, but in every twenty-four hours he takes a short walk either with Mrs. Wilson or Admiral Grayson. Social affairs are entirely lacking in the President's daily routine.

Peace Parley Within 'Two Steps' of Failure; Leaders Lose Prestige

Popularity of Council of Four Wanes and French Are Gradually Hoping to Believe Task Hopeless

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, March 28. The criticism of the peace conference is daily augmented, and popularity steadily recedes from the three or four men who foregather twice daily in an effort to find a solution of the various problems that commissions could not or did not solve satisfactorily.

Evidence grows that the four leaders—Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando—are growing more anxious over their deliberations, for they have attempted repeatedly to explain the cause of the delays, meantime pointing out the difficulties that exist. The dangers that lurk ahead and finally how strenuously the four statesmen are laboring.

Clemenceau, Once Idol, Losing His Popularity

Three of the men are certainly wiser and soberer than when they assembled in Paris last January, amidst acclamations of a people intoxicated with relief and inspired with hope for the future upon the conclusion of a victorious war. But as the days become weeks and the weeks months, with the armies not yet home and living conditions even more difficult, the hope of relief has dwindled.

Three months ago Clemenceau was the idol of France who had rallied the French nation and brought it to its feet after defeat stared it in the face. To-day there is talk of Briand succeeding him immediately after peace is concluded.

Three months ago Lloyd George triumphed beyond precedent at the British elections, having promised that Germany should pay the war costs in full. To-day he is explaining that Britain can get but a small share of the reparation and that acceptable conditions of peace are exceedingly difficult to secure.

Wilson Is Changing Opinions Frequently

Three months ago President Wilson was heralded in three European capitals as the great statesman and prophet who had come to the aid of the harassed Old World that it might begin a new life. To-day he changes opinions constantly in an effort to find the solutions of seemingly insoluble problems.

Orlando's hopes were never those of Wilson. Three months ago, as to-day, he recognized that revolution threatened Italy unless a quick and satisfactory peace could be arranged.

Many Hurt in Fights With Reds in Australia

Returned Soldiers and Bolsheviks Have Bloody Clashes in Streets of Brisbane

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 28.—A cable from Sydney, N. S. W., to "The Vancouver World" to-day, said: "Renewed conflicts between returned soldiers and members of the Bolshevik element are reported from Brisbane. A large number have been wounded in street fighting, including the chief commissioner of police, who was hurt when the Russian club was wrecked."

"Scores of extra police have been brought in from the country districts," the dispatch adds. "All hotels have been ordered closed by the authorities until conditions return to normal."

IS DEMOCRACY A STEP IN THE EVOLUTION OF MAN? Answered in the April Scribner's Magazine.—Advt.

By Frank H. Simonds

PARIS, March 27.—As a result of the developments afoot in Hungary and in Germany in the last few days, it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that in conservative circles the view is now held that there is not more than one chance in four that the conference of peace will be able to reach a decision which will peacefully transform the situation here. We have the following possibilities:

1. A rapid sweep of Bolshevism eastward, engulfing Germany and German Austria in its advance.
2. The moral certainty that Germany will not sign any treaty of peace formulated at Paris and will either join forces with Bolshevism or use Bolshevism as a weapon against her enemies.
3. The almost inescapable certainty that when the people of England and France and Italy discover that after six months of promises following four and a half years of sacrifice they have to bear the burden of another war, and are not to enjoy the blessings of peace and the fruits of victory, they will turn on their own governments and Eastern and Western economic and political unrest will meet at the Rhine.
4. The possibility is that the conference of peace will still be able to make up its mind what the peace terms shall be, and will possess alike the power and the will to enforce those terms.

Bolshevism Is Liable To Sweep Over Rhine

Turning now to the first of the four possibilities: Can Bolshevism sweep westward? The answer rests upon conditions which we can only partially estimate, but in my judgment Paris to-day recognizes the possibility, the very obvious possibility, that we shall have Bolshevism on this side of the Rhine within six weeks.

Agents of Bolshevism already are here. I sat beside a French general at luncheon in Colmar last Sunday, and he told me that already he had been compelled to arrest Russian Bolshevik agents who were pouring into southern Alsace, amply provided with funds. He told me also that Alsatian soldiers who had been forced into the German army and compelled to serve on the Russian frontier were coming back now to their homes corrupted by Bolshevik ideas, which they had encountered on the Russian front.

I do not believe there is a single thoughtful man in Paris who would venture to forecast certain disintegration of Bolshevism before it arrives across the Rhine, or guarantee that it would anywhere find decisive resistance.

It is true that Hungarian Bolshevism in its first stage was more political than Bolshevik, that the Hungarians took one look at the map of their country which the Paris Conference had agreed upon and then adopted the garments and disguise, if not the principles, of Bolshevism.

Seeking to Terrify West by Bolshevism

Unquestionably they sought to terrify the West with the spectre of Bolshevism, but nowhere in Europe is material to make Bolshevism fire more easily available than in the Hungarian state, where the agrarian condition has

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Delegates Point Out That American Clause Might Give Nipponese Preponderance in China

Seek Way Out Of the Dilemma

April 20 New Date Set for Signing the Preliminary Peace Pact

PARIS, March 28 (By The Associated Press).—The Australian peace delegates have pointed out that the proposed amendment to the league of nations covenant regarding the Monroe Doctrine, providing for recognition of the binding force of the policies heretofore applied, would validate and confirm Japanese claims to preponderance in China and the Orient.

Fear is expressed in some quarters that the opposition which has developed on this account may jeopardize the amendment. Experts are trying to find a formula that will overcome this objection, and, meanwhile, the amendment has been withheld from insertion in the covenant.

Hopes were expressed to-day in conference circles that the preliminary peace treaty might be signed by April 20.

Reuters's correspondent says he learns that the American peace delegates are prepared to agree with the British delegates on their view concerning the Polish corridor to Danzig.

The conditions of a preliminary peace are still being considered by President Wilson and the Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy. The four government heads to-day deliberated on the question of the Polish frontier, according to the newspapers.

A Council of the Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy has been created to work simultaneously with the Premiers and President Wilson, but on different branches of the great technical questions involved in the peace settlement.

This action has been taken in the interest of speed. Japan is not given representation in the new council because its delegation does not include its Foreign Minister.

It is believed the council of foreign ministers will consider the Italian and probably the Russian question, as well as the feasibility of arranging a peace treaty to include all the belligerent nations.

No decision has been reached by the Council of Four, it appears, regarding the place where the German financial mission, which is to hold consultations with Allied representatives, shall be received. It is said, however, that the report that the Germans would arrive at Versailles on Sunday is incorrect. It is considered more probable that they will be directed to proceed to Brussels or to Spa, where the place for the holding of the conferences will be made known to them. That place, it is declared, will probably not be Versailles.

Consider Austrian Blockade

The blockade of German Austria will be lifted as soon as measures can be perfected for preventing imports into that territory being exported to Germany, it was decided at the meeting of the foreign ministers held this morning.

The council named a commission to inquire into the Moroccan question and then took up the question of the frontiers of Schleswig.

These announcements were made in an official communiqué given out to-day, as follows: "A meeting at which Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Baron Makino were present took place on the 28th of March at 11 a. m.

"In regard to the blockade of German Austria, it was agreed that all restrictions on commerce should be raised in that region as soon as the necessary machinery had been established in order to prevent reexport to Germany.

"A commission was appointed to study the removal of servitude of Morocco established by the act of Algeiras.

"The council then considered the question of the frontiers of Schleswig."

(The body mentioned in the foregoing official statement presumably is the council of foreign ministers and foreign secretaries. The first account stated that the body would consist of only four members, the heads of the foreign departments of Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy, Japan not being represented because her delegates did not include her Foreign Minister. The official statement, however, shows that Baron Nishikawa Makino, former Foreign Minister of Japan and chief of the Japanese peace mission in Paris, sat with the ministers of the other powers.)

It was reported to-night that the

